

Roy.

Several farmers in this section are planting their corn the second time and some few are planting the third time, on account of not heeding the admonition of our Agricultural agent.

Born, to the wife of Lawrence R. y. May 19th, a daughter. Also to the wife of Teed Moore, a son, on May 20.

Mr. Austin Hudson, who lived near Sano, was buried near here, at the Bailey grave yard, on May 31st. He was a young man 19 years old and was a victim of tuberculosis. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Moxley.

Mrs. Olie Conover was on the sick list a part of last week.

We are having plenty of rain at this writing and setting tobacco is the order of the day. There will be the largest acreage set in this section that was ever known.

Miss Thelma Burton spent a week, recently, with her aunt, Mrs. G. T. Bryant, who lives near Concord.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Richard, of Russell county, visited their daughter, Mrs. B. O. Hurt, at this place last Sunday.

Mrs. Myrtle Grimsley, of Jeffersonville, Ind., is visiting her parents, at this place, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Redmon.

Mrs. Nettie McElroy, who has pulmonary trouble, is no better.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Bryant and little daughter, Ruby, spent the day with the former's brother, Mr. Johnnie Bryant, at this place last Sunday.

Mrs. C. F. Breeding, who has been very ill for several weeks, is improving slowly.

Mr. B. B. Montgomery, the well-known photographer of Ozark, was in this section making pictures a few days ago.

From Camp Taylor.

To the Adair County News:—

I am stationed at Camp Taylor. I came down the 27th of April. All of the boys who came here with me are gone except three, Fred Humphress, J. H. Lawhorn and myself. I am Corporal over these new men. I have some time. Some of them you can't learn nothing. We have some fine officers here. Frank J. Carey is our Captain. He is a nice man. We are going to walk the street of Berlin Germany, and hang the Kaiser on a sour apple tree, and come home rejoicing. We will be some boys then. I would like to see the whole county in Camp Taylor. It would be some sight when they commenced pulling some of those big guns off out at West Point. Hope you won't throw this in the waste basket. I will close. God be with us till we meet again. So pray for us boys that have to lay in the trenches and fight for our country.

From Lemon Rodgers,
B Co., 2 Bn 159 Depot Brigade,
Camp Taylor, Ky.

Glensfork,

A good deal of tobacco has been set in this part of the community.

Cassius Taylor and wife, of Russell Springs, were visiting the former's father, H. Taylor, near here last Sunday.

Homer Ballinger, of Camp

Shelby, Miss., was at home for a few days last week.

Eibert Webb and family, of Mississippi, are visiting his mother, Mrs. Ella Webb, near this place. They will spend two or three months here.

Mrs. Annie B. Brockman and Miss Bell Lewis were visiting at the home of your scribe last Wednesday.

Ernest Thomas and brother, Finis, who have been in the mountains for some time, are spending a few days here this week.

Charlie Kelsay and Miss Carrie Wilkinson, who live near this place, were married in Columbia a few weeks ago.

Joe Wells and wife were visiting relatives on Cumberland river last week. The former's sister accompanied them home.

Ruel Ross, of Inroad, was shopping at this place one day last week.

George Brockman, of Amandaville, and Finis Blakey and family, of Jamestown, were visiting Mrs. Annie B. Brockman, of this place, last week.

There was a protracted meeting begun at the Christian church at this place the second Sunday in this month.

Two nieces of Mrs. Kate Jones of Cumberland county, were visiting here this week.

George Helm bought a nice mare from Tom Coffey for a fancy price.

Mrs. Sallie Samuels, Mrs. Nancy Walker and Miss Louisa Calhoun were visiting Mrs. Clemmie Wells last week.

James Shirley and wife, of near Milltown, were visiting relatives here last Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. Marion Capshaw and wife passed through here one day last week en route to Albany to Conference.

Doney Andrew and sister, Mrs. Laura McAninch, were visiting in Casey county the latter part of last week.

THE CUP OF LIFE

Of all the vintage in the world
One single cup of wine,
One cup of life, one cup of death,
One destiny is mine.

I'd not give up that special cup
My fates have poured for me,
For any other in all time,
Nor all eternity.

For in my time, and in my place
No foot has stood before,
My taste of fortune fine or base
No lips can know of, more.

So might I choose, I would not lose
For nectared draughts divine
This deep-spiced vintage here and now,
In mine own place and time.

Mine be the strength to lift it up
In pride; drink full and free,
And, standing, drain the mortal cup
My fates have poured for me.

—Edith Franklin Wyatt.

Cheaper Foods Are Made More Appetizing If Care Is Used In Preparation

Proper attention to cooking and seasoning will make appetizing dishes of the cheaper yet nutritious foods. According to the U. S. department of agriculture, it will increase greatly their consumption and thus reduce considerably the use of more expensive foods now eaten in place of them.

Many housewives who complain that children and adults will not eat breakfast cereals fail to realize that the cereals they serve may be undercooked, scorched, or improperly seasoned and thus made unpalatable. Most of the cheaper foods require careful seasoning and preparation to be fully appetizing.

Vegetables properly prepared tempt the appetite. When they are soggy or poorly seasoned, much of them will be left on the table.

The quality and flavor of meat or fish can be injured by overcooking or improper cooking. If fats are allowed to burn even a little, they develop unpleasant flavors; if this happens in making gravies and sauces or in frying, the food will usually not be eaten; burned meat is also disagreeable and so are burned vegetables.

Women Urged to Help On Farms

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Says They Should Not Try the Heavier Tasks.

We have not yet reached the point where it is necessary for the women generally to undertake heavy work on the farms, but they can render important service in helping to produce big food crops this year, especially in connection with the lighter farm tasks. This was told by Clarence Ousley, assistant secretary of agriculture, in an address to the women's committee of the council of national defense, meeting in Washington.

"I can imagine no finer thing," said Mr. Ousley, "for a city woman to do in this war emergency than to go to the farm for the harvest or for some other period of labor strain to help her country sister bear the burdens of kitchen and farm."

"There are thousands of men in the towns and cities doing things that women can do as well. There are men cooks, men waiters, men clerks, men bookkeepers, whose places might well be filled by women."

"I will despise American manhood if the great body of our men permit our women to be drafted for the hard tasks of agriculture until we have sent every able-bodied creature in breeches to the trenches or driven him to the fields, but women are to be encouraged, so far as their physical condition will permit or the circumstances surrounding them will advise, to engage in the lighter tasks of the farm, particularly in dairy work, in vegetable cultivation and in fruit harvesting."

Mr. Ousley praised the services of the 1,700 women home-demonstration agents who are spreading the teachings of the department of agriculture and the co-operating state colleges, and paid tribute to the six or seven millions of farmers' wives who "are doing a man's share of agricultural production and conservation."

"I have seen them," he said, referring to the farmers' wives, "hoeing in the hot sun while their babies lay in the shade of near-by trees. They are truly, and to the limit of their strength and their marvelous patience, the help-meets of their husbands."

Sugar Must Be Saved

Helps to Make Up the Shortage Among the Allies

If any man has failed to see the reason why he should cut his plentiful allotment of two spoonfuls of sugar to the one of war time, he can find it in a recent publication of the United States department of agriculture explaining the world-wide shortage—especially the shortage among the allies—in the supply of sweets.

Not only has the supply of sugar in some parts of the United States been short, but there has been an actual shortage of more than 2,000,000 tons annually in the world since the war began, and the shortage is likely to continue, the publication says, primarily because of the destruction of a large number of sugar mills and the devastation of a considerable area of sugar-producing lands in Europe.

Prior to the war practically all the belligerent countries, with the exception of the United Kingdom and Italy, exported sugar, the total amount being upward of 3,000,000 tons. War, however, has changed the sugar-production map and at the same time has shifted the channels of trade. In 1918 it is estimated that the allies must import a minimum of 1,200,000 tons of sugar.

Formerly the United Kingdom and France depended to a considerable extent upon Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium and Russia for sugar. These sources were shut off by the war. The United Kingdom alone thus lost the source of more than half of her normal supply of sugar and has turned to new as well as other old sources for her supply. The changes thus brought about have been largely a diversion of the product of Mauritius to the United Kingdom instead of to India, and an expansion of the imports of unrefined sugar from Cuba, the Philippines and Peru. For refined sugar she drew upon the United States and Java. However, the allies cannot turn to such exporting countries as Java and Mauritius without being forced to go to a much longer distance and over a more perilous route than across the Atlantic. If the allies are compelled to go to these countries it will require an extra amount of shipping which is needed for transportation of American soldiers and supplies to France and England.

Russia's exports practically ceased in 1914, and she is now reported as somewhat short of sugar. Italy's crop decreased last year and her imports have increased largely since the war began. Italy's consumption, however, is small and her deficit is not serious.

Science Notes.

A new lawn mower cuts grass with a circular blade that revolves horizontally.

Except along the Caspian sea coast, agriculture in Persia is dependent upon irrigation.

Europe's largest turbine is a 15,000 horse power affair installed by a Swiss hydroelectric plant.

A company is being formed in Sweden for the production of oil and by-products from native shale.

Potatoes Go Well With Meat.

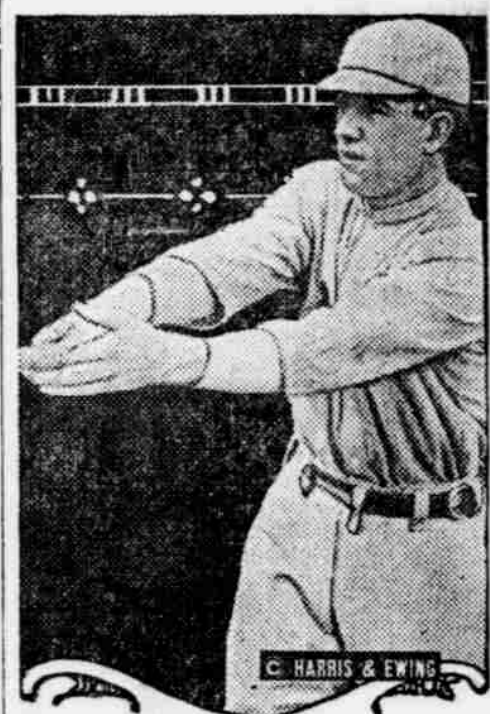
Meat and potatoes are a good food combination, and may be a better diet than bread and meat, according to the United States department of agriculture. At this time when a plentiful supply of potatoes makes them cheap, and when wheat and flour should be saved, we should use potatoes instead of wheat. Potatoes at a dollar a bushel are as cheap as bread at ten cents for a pound loaf, even when the cost of cooking is added.

Tris Speaker, New Kind of Baseball Star—He Is One Without That Temperament

Tris Speaker, the outfielding star of the Cleveland Indians, has blossomed out as a new kind of star—one without temperament.

Lee Fohl, the boss of the Indians, declares Tris to be the best man—absolutely—that he ever worked with. Tris, according to Fohl, is there with everything—brains, batting, fielding and all the rest of it. In addition, the famous outfielder has a disposition that fits the temperament of every ball player with the Indians. He's the friend of everybody. The kids who hang around the ball park and who, like kids ever since baseball became a great game, idolize the stars, know Speaker as their pal—a good fellow and a cheery friend.

When Speaker was touring the country with the White Sox as they started their trip around the world, someone



Tris Speaker.

wanted a photo of the famous outfielder, and he was requested to pose.

"Pose nothing," he growled. "I'll stand right here just like I am, and if you want to shoot, why, fire ahead."

And he wouldn't budge. The snapshot was pulled off with Speaker leaning against the wall of a hotel building. His hat was pulled down over his eyes. He was reading a letter, and he was industriously puffing away at the short stub of a cigar. Little he cared whether he showed as a real star when the photographs gained circulation.

Spent Yeast From Breweries Made Into Useful Articles

The spent yeast which collects in breweries and distilleries is put through a process which turns it out in the form of buttons, doorbell plates and knife handles, according to the Popular Science Monthly. Formerly this left-over material was considered to be a bothersome waste; now it is utilized, every bit of it. As it is gathered from the vats the yeast is of a dirty, gray-brown color. The first operation is to dye it, and then to work it over until it assumes the form of powder and can be hot pressed into any form. In this stage it is called "ernolth." It may be sawed, scraped, filed, drilled, engraved, turned to an edge and polished.

Birthplaces of Presidents.

Of twenty-eight presidents of the United States, from George Washington to Woodrow Wilson, eight were born in Virginia, viz., Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Wilson; three were born in North Carolina, viz., Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson; two in Massachusetts, John Adams and John Quincy Adams; three in New York, Van Buren, Fillmore and Roosevelt; one in New Hampshire, Franklin Pierce; one in Pennsylvania, James Buchanan; one in Kentucky, Abraham Lincoln; six in Ohio, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley and Taft.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME

Tear Out—Fill In—Hand Letter—Carrier—or Mail to Post Office

TO THE LOCAL POSTMASTER:—Kindly have letter-carrier deliver

to me on _____ for which I will pay on delivery:

_____ \$5. U. S. WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS at _____ each

(State number wanted) _____ 25c. U. S. THRIFT STAMPS at 25c. each.

(State number wanted) _____

Name _____

Address _____

W. S. S. COST DURING 1918
April \$4.15 July \$4.18 Oct. \$4.21
May 4.16 Aug. 4.19 Nov. 4.22
June 4.17 Sept. 4.20 Dec. 4.23
W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FOR NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS DAY

President Wilson has issued the following:

This war is one of nations—not of armies—and all of our one hundred million people must be economically and industrially adjusted to war conditions if this nation is to play its full part in the conflict. The problem before us is not primarily a financial problem but rather a problem of increased production of war essentials and the saving of the materials and the labor necessary for the support and equipment of our Army and Navy. Thoughtless expenditure of money for non-essentials uses up the labor of men, the products of the farm, mines, and factories, and overburdens transportation, all of which must be used to the utmost and at their best for war purposes.

The great results which we seek can be obtained only by the participation of every member of the nation, young and old, in a national concerted thrift movement. I therefore urge that our people everywhere pledge themselves, as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the practice of thrift; to serve the Government to their utmost in increasing production in all fields necessary to the winning of the war; to conserve food and fuel and useful materials of every kind; to devote their labor only to the most necessary tasks; and to buy only those things which are essential to individual health and efficiency; and that the people, as evidence of their loyalty, invest all that they can save in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. The securities issued by the Treasury Department are so many of them within the reach of every one that the door of opportunity in this matter is wide open to all of us. To practice thrift in peace times is a virtue and brings great benefit to the individual at all times; with the desperate need of the civilized world today for materials

and labor with which to end the war, the practice of individual thrift is a patriotic duty and a necessity.

I appeal to all who now own either Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps to continue to practice economy and thrift and to appeal to all who do not own Government securities to do likewise and purchase them to the extent of their means. The man who buys Government securities transfers the purchasing power of his money to the United States Government until after this war, and to that same degree does not buy in competition with the Government.

I earnestly appeal to every man, woman and child to pledge themselves on or before the 28th of June to save constantly and to buy as regularly as possible the securities of the Government; and to do this as far as possible through membership in War Savings Societies. The 28th of June ends this special period of enlistment in the great volunteer army of production and saving here at home. May there be none unenlisted on that day!

May 29, 1918.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

NOW FOR PLEDGE WEEK

With the Red Cross Second War Fund campaign brought to a successful conclusion, there is nothing left now for which the people of this country will have to prepare immediately, except "Pledge Day" for War Savings on June 28th.

Until the inauguration of the War Savings Stamps as a method of helping Uncle Sam and for teaching careless Americans how to save, there had never been any definite plan for teaching the people of this country how to save. Many people save on a "hit and miss" plan, mostly miss—and as a consequence there were few real savers among the American people. The War Savings Stamps teach one to save systematically, many persons adopting the method of saving one, two or more each week.

Under the system which every one will adopt on "Pledge Day" when they agree to buy a certain number of stamps before December 31st there will be systematic saving in every home in this country. The lesson of Thrift will be so thoroughly learned by that time that it will have become a habit, and everyone will become members of the big thrift army of Uncle Sam's government.

However, it was not with the view of teaching the lesson of thrift that Uncle Sam started this big War Savings campaign. It is because he needs the money to run the Government of the United States, and it is the people who are benefited by this Government who must support it. Uncle Sam does not ask for a gift of your money; he asks for merely a loan.

Between now and June 28th, sit down and figure out for yourself just how much you are going to buy in the way

of War Savings Stamps before December 31st. If you will think carefully over the past six months, you can probably find that you expended your money for many things that you could have done very well without. It is the money that you pay for these things, that you must in the future invest in War Savings Stamps. When you once commence to save, you will find many other ways in which you can add to your savings and invest in these War Savings Stamps.

Don't forget June 28th. Be ready when you are asked to sign the pledge.

W. S. S.
JUST HOW GOOD THEY ARE

It is appropriate at this time to again call attention to the value of the War Savings Stamp as an investment. In the first place it is almost unnecessary to say that they are the safest investment that can be made, backed as they are by the strongest government in the world. They will always remain at par, not being subject to the market fluctuations of other securities, even of the Liberty Bond. They are free from tax. Their early maturity (five years) makes them ideal investments for young people who may need the money within a few years for educational or other purposes at a time in life when a few hundred dollars will count more than thousands later. They bear a good rate of interest and are worth their face value from the day they are bought until they are redeemed by the Government. Best of all, they fill the card and certificates with amazing rapidity, through the setting aside of unmissed pennies, quarters and dollars, until, with the accumulation of stamps, comes the national habit of saving, and the double service to self and nation.